

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 34. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of Richard M. Johnson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle, on the principles of equity, the account of Richard M. Johnson, for monies disbursed in supplying a corps of mounted volunteers with rations and forage, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and to allow him any sum not exceeding one thousand and eight dollars, and thirty-seven cents, which allowance shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Mackay of the Missouri territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Mackay of the Missouri territory, be, and he is hereby authorized to file with the recorder of the land titles at St. Louis, in said territory, a warrant of survey or concession from the Spanish government of Louisiana, bearing date the first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for the quantity of eighteen hundred arpents of land, granted to James McDaniel; and it shall be the duty of the said recorder of land titles to examine the evidence which may be produced to him, in relation to the concession and claim of the land aforesaid, and shall report the substance of the evidence, with his opinion thereon, to the commissioner of the General Land Office, which shall be laid before Congress, at their next session, for their decision thereon.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peggy Bailey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for Peggy Bailey, sister to Dixon Bailey, (a Creek Indian of the half blood, who was slain in the service of the United States, at the capture of Fort Mims,) and he is hereby authorized to enter, without payment, with the register of the land office in whose district the land lies, three hundred and twenty acres of land, so as to include the settlement and improvement of the said Dixon Bailey in the Alabama territory: Provided, That neither the said Peggy Bailey, nor her heirs shall have power of alienating said land, or any part thereof, in any manner, whatever, and in case of the voluntary abandonment of the possession and occupancy of the said tract of land by the said Peggy Bailey, or of her heirs, hereafter, the said land shall revert to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief Jonathan Amory, Jr. and of the representatives of Thomas C. Amory, dec.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be repaid to Jonathan Amory, and to the representatives of Thomas C. Amory, the amount of money, received from them by the United States, in consequence of the condemnation of the ship Edward.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Authorizing a subscription for the Statistical Annals of Adam Seybert, and the purchase of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred copies of the "Statistical Annals," proposed to be published by Adam Seybert, of Philadelphia; and that he also be directed to purchase, for the purpose aforesaid, two hundred and fifty copies of "Pitkin's Commercial Statistics of the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum or sums of money necessary to defray the cost of the subscription and purchase aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonas Harrison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to settle the accounts of Jonas Harrison, collector of the direct tax for the twenty-fifth collection district of the state of New York in respect to the direct tax imposed by the act of August the second, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, on equitable principles, and to make such allowances, and admit such credits, as, from the circumstances of that collection district, may appear to him reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Benjamin Berry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to audit and settle, upon such terms as may appear to him equitable and proper, the claim of Benjamin Berry, of the state of Massachusetts, for three hundred dollars, on account of a contract made in January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, between him and the collector of the port Machias, by which the said Berry engaged to bring, for the benefit of the United States, certain property from the wreck of the British ship Diligent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the claim, when ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 10, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock, That the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having stock standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of Treasury.
May 1, 1818-22.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension-Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

It is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818, and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive officers of the states.

Approved,
J. D. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

The publishers of the laws of the United States, will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.
June 12-21

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called LOUISIANA STOCK, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said Stock may then stand.

Information is further given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said Stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said Stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, That the interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.
May 15-20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 13, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled, "An act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form: excepting one sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for
JOHN GARDNER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.
May 22, 1818-43.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz.

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in January, 1819, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above district, and a plan of the town of Cahaba, will be engraved as speedily as practicable, for
JOHN GARDNER,

Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

And sold by him at Milledgeville. Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.
June 12-16.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th of December, 1811, entitled, "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz.

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
1 and 2 North 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
3 North 7 Ranges 3 4 5
West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

3 South 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
4 South 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
5 South 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
6 7 8 9 10 South 7 Of the base line in 1 2 3 4 5 6
11 South 7 Ranges 4 5 6
12 South 7 Ranges 3 4 5
West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by
JOHN GARDNER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map.
June 24-20.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory,'" and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled, "An Act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 14, 15, 16, and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall con-

tinue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges; and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.
April 24-23.

FOR RENT, OR SALE.

A VALUABLE three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, near the centre of business, in Main street, Lexington. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.
July 10, 1818-13.

Bills of Exchange.

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.
E. SALOMON, Cashier.
June 26-17.

WANTED,

TWO or 3 Apprentices to the Cabinet Making business. Enquire of C. B. McELWEE.

On Main-street, next door to Main-Cross-street, where orders will be thankfully received and executed in the neatest manner.
July 31-17.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

JAMES M. PIKE
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
In addition to articles mentioned in the other page,

Rose Water, Gold and Silver Span, Violet, Gold Foil, Jasmin, Silver Cord, Honey, Silver Fans, Tube Rose, Silver Pencil-Cases, Lavender, Gold Seals, Cologne, Cornelian Vest buttons, Orange, Tortoise Shell Pocket Combs, Bergamot, Conversation Cards, Pink, Pocket Books, Jasmin, Fancy Sand in boxes, Milie Fleur, Boxes of Paints, Milk of Roses, Superior Violin Strings, Russian & 7 Oils, for a Number of Toys, &c. Antique, the hair.

ALSO,
One superb TOILETTE BOX, of excellent workmanship, at \$10.
One superb WORK BOX, of super-excellent workmanship, at \$25.

100
Elegant FRENCH ENGRAVINGS, different subjects.
A few thousand IMPERIAL CIGARS.

ALL OF WHICH
Will be sold at a very moderate advance.
Lexington, Aug. 7, 1818-17.

COTTON YARNS,

Of a superior quality, and a quantity of the best CLARET, BY THE BOX,
FOR SALE BY
HOLDENMAN, PEARSON & CO.
August 7-41.

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN UP by Abraham Buford, living in said county, 11 miles east of Lexington, 2 miles from David's fork meeting house, a mouse colored bay Mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, 9 years old, branded E V on the near shoulder, appraised to \$35. Also, a bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded with something like an S—a snip on his nose, 8 years old, appraised to \$34. Given under my hand this 4th May, 1818.

JAMES TRUE, J. P.
August 7-34.

A Miller.

A PERSON lately arrived here who professes to have a good knowledge of the Milling Business, wishes a situation in a Merchant mill; he would take the whole charge of a mill either for a salary or a part of the profits. His recommendation will be found to be satisfactory. A line addressed to the editor post paid will be attended to.

N. B. If from a distance the encouragement must be stated.
Lexington, Aug. 14-34.

Choice Wines.

1 GROSS Bottled Madeira, Old and of first quality.
2 Pipes do do quality.
For sale by
C. BRADFORD.
August 14-34.

MR. JOHN BOBB,

Take Notice.

I SHALL attend on the 12th day of September ensuing at the Office of M. Elder Esq. in Lexington on the 14th of the same month at the house of Greffers, in Winchester, and on the 16th of same month at the Courthouse in Georgetown, to take sundry depositions, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

E. HOW.
August 14-44.

Henry Gearvis,

Late from Washington City,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has opened a

Hair Dressing and Perfume Shop, on Main-street, nearly opposite Keen's tavern; where he intends making Ladies' and Gentlemen's WIGS, and Ladies' Curles in the most fashionable style, sets and puts razors in complete order, and repairs razor strops with Peckwood's celebrated paste; shaving 64 cents. From his long practice and unremitting attention in the above line of business he hopes to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.
August 14-44.

JAMES M. PIKE IS AGAIN AT HIS POST.

READY and anxious to attend to the respective commands of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, in the various duties of his profession—Having removed his family to this country with an idea of becoming a permanent resident he is determined, (if strict attention, prompt obedience, and faithful execution of their orders are the necessary requisites) to merit their patronage, being already satisfied, that with this community merit goes not unrewarded. He has lately added to his small stock of FANCY GOODS,

An elegant Assortment of
Tortoise Shell Combs, comprising the Tucking, of various sizes, Long and Side, both ornamented and plain—a few very handsome Toilette Boxes—Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Cologne Water, Antique Oil of various perfumes; a few fancy Soaps, of the Orange, Rose, Vanilla, Jasmin, Boquet, and Ambre and Eillet perfumes; Wash Balls, Transparent, Liquid, and Windsor Soap; the Italian refined Black Lead Pencils, by the dozen or single; gilt Head Brushes; plain do. and Cloth; Ives' patent pocket Fire Works; Canton Phosphorus do.; Ivory and Pocket Combs; more-combs; Wallets; Silk Purses; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor Strops; Scissors; Tooth Brushes; Court Plaister, &c.

Left of the old Stock—a few elegant CLASPS, Cornelian, Mock Pearl, Jet and Gilt, together with Gilt Hooks and Eyes; Mock Pearl Beads, for children, &c. Gentlemen's Crop Wigs, Ladies' Bandeaux, Tiaras, Clusters and Frizzettes, made on the shortest notice.

First quality of SPANISH CIGARS, constantly kept for retail.
Lexington, June 19-17.

LAND FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES, on Otter creek, Hardin county, four miles from the Ohio, and twenty-five from Louisville. The soil is good and lies well for cultivation; a Mill seat belongs to this tract, on Otter creek, a never failing stream, and one of the best in the state for mills, or machinery of any kind. A good title will be made and possession given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire in Lexington, Kentucky, of the subscriber.

JAS. COWAN.
July 24, 1818-6.

FOR SALE,

(Or would be exchanged for Geldings.)
THE NOTED HORSE BEDFORD.
For terms, apply to William Bowman, Lexington, or to the subscriber in Mercer county.
JOHN BOWMAN.
July 24-81.

Blacksmith's Shop.

ROLLEY BLUE
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-House—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in the neatest and best manner.

Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest notice.
Lexington, April 17, 1818-17.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT entirely new, with two Acres of Ground advantageously situated in the neighborhood of Lexington. Terms one third in cash, and the balance payable in one and two years.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
To defray the expenses of the militia when marching to places of rendezvous.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the expenses incurred, or to be incurred by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States or which shall have been, or may be, incurred in case of calls, made by the authority of any state or territory, which shall have been, or may be, approved by him, shall be adjusted, and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous, on the requisition of the President of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure, previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Thomas Miller and Stephen Baker.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to pay to Thomas Miller and Stephen Baker, composing the firm of Miller and Baker, of the city of New York, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, the value of the house in Greenwich, near the city of New York, which was rented in the autumn of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by the said Miller and Baker, to C. Van De Venter late deputy quartermaster general, for the use and occupation of the troops of the United States: which said house, used and occupied at the risk of the United States, was subsequently burnt down on the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, whilst used and occupied as aforesaid; which sum shall be in full of all demands made on the part of the said Miller and Baker, against the United States.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid sum of three thousand five hundred dollars shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 18, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Making the Port of Bath, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same; and for establishing a collection district, whereof Belfast shall be the port of entry.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the port of Bath, in the state of Massachusetts, be, and hereby is, made a port of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a collection district be, and hereby is, established in the state of Massachusetts, which shall include all the ports and harbors on the western shore of the Penobscot bay and river, from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor, both inclusive; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Belfast, which shall be the only port of entry for said district.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 10, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of John Work.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to John Work, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, in full for provision and forage furnished for several corps of Kentucky militia and others who volunteered their services and marched for the protection of the Pigeon Roost, and other frontier settlements of Indiana, in September eighteen hundred and twelve.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repay or remit certain alien duties therein described.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be repaid, or remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandise imported, in respect to all British vessels which have been entered in ports of the United States, at any time between

the third day of July, inclusive, and the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which have been paid, or secured to be paid, contrary to the provisions of the convention, regulating commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, bearing date the third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen: *Provided,* that this act shall not take effect until a similar provision shall be made by the government of Great Britain, in favor of American vessels, in regard to duties on tonnage and merchandise, entered in the British European ports during the same period.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall be consistent with the public interest, to abandon the use of the navy arsenal, military hospital, and barracks, in the city of New Orleans, and of Fort Charlotte, at the town of Mobile; to cause the lots of ground whereon the said arsenal, hospital and barracks in New Orleans, and Fort Charlotte, at Mobile, now stand, to be surveyed and laid off into lots, with suitable streets and avenues, conforming, as near as may be, to the original plan of the city and town aforesaid; and when the surveys are completed, one plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and another to such officer or officers as the President shall have authorized to dispose of the said lots; and the said lots of ground shall be offered at public sale at the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile, respectively, on such day or days as the President shall, by his Proclamation, designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms of credit, as is provided by law for the sale of public lands of the United States, and patents shall be granted therefor as for other public lands sold by the United States.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized as soon as in his opinion the public interest will permit, to cause the Fort St. Charles to be demolished, and the navy yard in said city to be discontinued, and the lot of ground on which the said fort is erected, shall be appropriated to the use of a public square and may be improved for that purpose by order of the corporation of the said city.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Michael Jones.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to Michael Jones, of the Illinois territory, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, in full compensation for extra services performed, and clerk hire expended, by him while acting as register of the land office, and commissioner of claims to land, in the District of Kaskaskia.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a collection district be, and hereby is, established in the state of Massachusetts, which shall include all the ports and harbors on the western shore of the Penobscot bay and river, from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor, both inclusive; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Belfast, which shall be the only port of entry for said district.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 16, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Daniel Burnet, Gibson Clark, and the legal representatives of Hubert Rowel.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies west of Pearl river, in the state of Mississippi, to examine the evidence heretofore given, and to receive additional testimony in the claims to land of Daniel Burnet and Gibson Clark, of the state of Mississippi, founded on warrants or orders of survey, granted by the Spanish government to James Davenport and James Stuart, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said register and receiver, that the said James Davenport and James Stuart, under whom the said Daniel Burnet and Gibson Clark claim, were resident in the late Mississippi territory, on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, then, and in that case, the claims aforesaid shall be respectively confirmed, and patents shall issue for the same as in other cases. And it shall, moreover be the duty of the said receiver of public monies, to refund to either of the said claimants any monies which they, or either of them, may have paid to the United States, in consequence of said lands being granted them in right of pre-emption.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the legal representatives of Hubert Rowel be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their claim to a tract of land, lying and being in the state of Mississippi, on the waters of the Bayou Sarah, containing eight hundred and fifty arpents, granted by the Spanish government to said Hubert Rowel, by patent legally and fully executed, bearing date the sixteenth day

of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one: *Provided,* the said land has not been already disposed of under the authority of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 11, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Benjamin Birdsall and William S. Foster.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the several accounts of Benjamin Birdsall and William S. Foster, of the army of the United States, in such manner and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1818—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
In our last paper we gave a description from Lord Byron of the celebrated statue, the Venus de Medicis. The following pictures are furnished in the same style of excellence. The first is Laocoon, enfolded in the coils of a monstrous serpent. The second is the Apollo Belvidere, the most exquisite model of manly, as the Venus de Medicis is of female beauty. If the enchanting graces of the goddess have kindled the most glowing raptures in his lordship's mind, it may not perhaps be necessary to ascribe them to the superiority of the statue as a specimen of art.

A melancholy story was told in the Paris papers in 1807, connected with this celebrated statue of Apollo. It exemplifies in a striking manner the power, which the beauty of form, when genius has given the expression of mind to perfect symmetry of proportion, has over the human imagination. A girl of about 16, on a visit to Paris from Brittany, went to the Louvre to see the rich galleries of painting and sculptures, which that renowned capital has since exchanged for a gouty, pot-bellied king, a ferocious termagant, two or three underwitted royal dukes, and some score of blind, halt, effeminate noblesse. After visiting the gallery once or twice, her attention was entirely absorbed by this celebrated statue of Apollo. She soon became melancholy and exhibited symptoms of insanity. She was found early one morning in the gallery beside the statue, which she had fancifully dressed with wreaths and garlands of flowers. The character of her insanity was then discovered. Her imagination had been so captivated by the exquisite beauty of this breathing marble, that her admiration was changed to a warmer and more impassioned sentiment. Her friends then removed her into the country, but it was too late. The wound was too deep to be healed. A single overwhelming passion had taken possession of her bosom. Her dejection and melancholy increased, and she soon eluded the vigilance of her friends and wandered back to Paris. The statue was again found beautifully decorated with flowers, and the devoted and unhappy maid was seen sitting in incurable melancholy at its feet. She was again taken into the country, and a few days afterwards, having escaped from her friends, she was found dead. Life became a burthen, when torn from that, which had so strangely captivated her affection. Such is the story, and from the manner in which it was told, it seemed to stand on pretty good authority.

"Or, turning to the Vatican, go see Laocoon's torture dignifying pain—A father's love and mortal's agony With an immortal patience blending—Vain The struggle; vain, against the coiling strain And gripe, and the deepening dragon's grasp The old man's clench; the long envenomed chain.

Rivets the living links—the enormous asp Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp.
"Or view the Lord of unerring bow, The God of life, and poesy, and light—The Sun in human limbs arrayed, and brow All radiant in his triumph in the fight: The shaft, has thus been shot—the arrow bright.
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye And nostril beautiful disdain, and might And majesty, flash their full lightnings by, Developing in that one glance the Deity.

"But in his delicate form—a dream of Love, Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose breast Longed for a deathless lover from above, And maddened in that vision—express'd All that ideal beauty ever blest'd The mind within its most unearthly mood When each conception was a heavenly guest, A ray of immortality—and stood, Starlike, around, until they gather'd to a God?
"And if it be Prometheus stole from Heaven The fire which we endure, it was repaid By him to whom the energy was given Which this poetic marble hath array'd With an eternal glory—which it made By human hands, is not of human thought; And time himself hath hallowed it, nor laid One ringlet in the dust—nor hath it caught A tinge of years, but breath'd the flame with which 'twas wrought."

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.
It is stated by Mr. Niles in his Register, that the number of emigrants to this country amounts to 200 per week. It is truly a delightful thought that there is one spot on this earth where freedom has taken up her abode, and sits surrounded by the laughing train of peace and plenty, inviting the oppressed of every clime to seek an asylum under her banners. Here the Frenchman, full of life and sensibility, may escape from the blessings imposed upon his country by imbecile legitimacy. Here the industrious Ger-

man may find a refuge from the burdens of monarchy and war. The Englishman may here escape from a load of taxes consuming his income, and a proud nobility, sometimes ignorant, always arrogant, and often depraved, insulting honest industry by the glitter of their equipage, while they are rioting on the wealth drawn from the pockets of the people. Here the intelligent and industrious Highlander may find a milder climate, humane laws, and a rich soil inviting his labors. Merry Ireland! and how shall I speak of thee and time? "Sweetest Isle of the ocean!" Nature hath been to thee thrice bountiful.—Prolific is thy soil: beautiful thy hills clothed in green: lovely thy vales, alive with lowing herd. The red salmon delights to disport him in the pure waters of the Liffey, the Shannon and the Ban. Fair are thy daughters, O Ireland! brave and generous are thy sons—Why art thou not blessed?—The hand of tyranny rests heavy upon thee, thou art deeply entangled in the coils of oppression. Let those come, then, to a land that owes much of its freedom and prosperity to the valor of Montgomery, of Wayne, and other heroes descended from her soil! Here industry shall reap its reward; here worth and virtue shall command respect, where tyrannies and back rents, and lords and nobles, those cancers of the body politic, are unknown.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUMENT.
The following extract is from Bell's London Messenger. How seldom were such expressions heard from Englishmen before the late war, so wicked, unnatural, unholty and disgraceful, according to our political federalists. We are viewed not only with respect in Europe, but with no small degree of fear. Our friendship is thought worth courting. How much of this respect do we owe to Governor Strong and his counsellors? And what would have been our condition at this time, had the policy of the federalists of this state, during the war, been successful? These things ought to be held in remembrance.

"Of all the nations in the world, the Americans are formed to become, eventually, the equal rivals and competitors of England; they are of the same root, and trunk with ourselves; their constitution is as good, because made after the experience of our own; and it is absurd to imagine that their understandings differ much more from us than their bodies and persons. It always appears to us unnatural, as well as most absurd, to speak with any contempt of what is our own family—transplanted only to a remote region.
"We will even say more;—we conceive that the institutions in America, and particularly the practice of government, may afford many useful lessons to the more ancient governments of Europe; and that kings and people may learn, that governors are made for men and not men for governors; that the first consideration, every where, is the people, and the comfort of the people; that there is no very close and necessary connection between the expensive splendors of Princes and the happiness of the country; and that the Americans are free and happy, though their president hangs the bridle of his horse to a pale, whilst he enters the Congress.
"If America wants something which we may possess, she likewise possesses much of which we are in want."

Such is the style in which our country is now spoken of by the sensible politicians in Europe. The following remarks are from the same article, and they are distinguished by that good sense and moderation, which are eminently characteristic of the paper from which they are taken. They afford another proof of the power of that restrictive system, which was so much ridiculed formerly by the folly of the federalists, but to which by their support of the great navigation law, they have become decided converts. It is this very law on which the editor of the Messenger is commenting, and from which he anticipates much injury to his country.

"There is reason to apprehend that the effect of these laws upon the English colonies will be very serious and mischievous, as their plantations have always been supplied, and their population fed, from the adjacent American coast. It is said, indeed, that in the short interruption of the late war, they procured the same supply from our own British American possessions, and that they may repeat the same method. But, in the first place, the interruption of peace was too short to afford the due proof of the sufficiency of this supply; and secondly, that according to the memorials of the colonists themselves, Canada and Halifax are totally inadequate to that purpose. If this be the actual state of things, we may expect a scene of much commercial distress, and such an increase upon the price of colonial produce as will be felt by all classes."

The doctrine of Bell, the doctrine of our navigation law, is precisely the doctrine of the restrictive system, and of Mr. Madison's resolutions in 1794. That system, but for the violence and frauds of the federal party, would have redressed our wrongs. As it was, the pacific system was exchanged for war; and we owe to thank to the federalists, if the result has proved that war, though perhaps not more efficacious, was a remedy more rapid in its effects, as well as more honorable to the country in its progress, than the pacific policy first adopted.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BISHOP WATSON.
A very interesting work has been recently published in England, and it is understood is republishing in this country, entitled, "Anecdotes of the Life of Rich-

ard Watson, Bishop of Landaff: written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814." We have seen some extracts from this book, which make us wish to see more of it, and that it may have a general circulation. It affords, judging from what we have seen, a portrait of an intrepid, but tolerant prelate; fearless in the discharge of his duty, but overflowing with that charity which "converts a multitude of sins." It is an additional recommendation of his writings, that he was always a decided opponent of the American war, as the war which forced us to be independent was called in England. And in his later days, we find the same generous principles actuating him in opposition to the measures of the Ministry, which drove us into the late war with Great Britain. In a letter to Lord Carysfort, in September, 1809, is the following remarkable passage, referring to the disavowal by the British government, of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, in May, 1809, for the termination of the existing differences with this country:

"I pretend not to judge of military arrangements, but I do pretend to judge of the conduct of government towards America. What! when we have not an ally, not a friend who wishes us well in all Europe, are we so demented, so fitted for destruction, as to make an enemy of America also? Supposing (but not admitting) Mr. Erskine to have exceeded his commission, what an opportunity would that circumstance have afforded us of saying to America, We wish to live on terms of amity with you, and we will give you this pledge of our sincerity, we will ratify the stipulations made by Mr. Erskine, notwithstanding his having, in some particulars, exceeded his instructions: we are united by nature, let us be united by good will. America will, for the mutual benefit of the two nations, receive the products of our industry, and Great Britain will, for the mutual benefit of the two nations, protect the commerce of America against the aggression of France and the world."

"The death of a single prince in any part of Europe, remarkable either for wisdom or folly, renders political conjectures of future contingencies so extremely uncertain, that I seldom indulge myself in forming them; yet it seems to me probable, that Europe will soon be divided among three powers, France, Austria and Russia, and in half a century, between two, France and Russia; and that America will become the greatest naval power on the globe, and be replenished by migrations of oppressed and discontented people from every part of Europe."

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

A very general expression of satisfaction seems to prevail, since the return of some of the commissioners to South America, on account of the apparent diligence and attention with which they have executed the important trust committed to them by the executive. Their principal object was to visit Buenos Ayres, but it appears exceedingly well-timed to have taken a glance at the seat of Brazilian royalty, though at the mortifying moment of the first American monarch being invested with its trappings. This ceremony will be a remarkable era in American history, and it certainly formed a striking contrast to the republican customs of the Buenos Ayreans.—Their visit to Margarita was also judicious, and their presence both animating and flattering to its independent inhabitants. The information there catered, which had heretofore always been of a doubtful complexion, reaches us in clear and distinct terms, through them, and is quite opposite to the rumors which the royalists, by holding the ports on the Maine, generally had the advantage of propagating to the prejudice of the patriots. Venezuela, who had the courage to strike the first blow for liberty in the southern hemisphere, it appears will not be the last to obtain it: we rejoice that she is in a fair way to get rid of her tyrants, and assert her independence. Nine years of active warfare has not exhausted her patience, or slackened her perseverance. Bolivar, Bermudes, and Arismendi, with numerous army, are in the field, determined to save their country.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JUNE 16.

Arrived schooner Perseverance, Louis, St. Jago de Cuba, 2 days. By the P. we learn that the American brig Charles arrived at St. Jago a week before her departure, after a passage of 60 days from New-Orleans. Off Cape Cruz she had been boarded by an insurgent privateer, which plundered her of several barrels of flour, and took from the passengers some specie and wearing apparel.

A letter from admiral Brion, dated at the Five Islands, the 1st ult. to a gentleman at St. Thomas's, says:—"The last accounts state that our army had been increased to 4000 men, and I calculate by this time they are about 10,000 near the Caracaras, not including the forces under generals Paez and Cedeno; and my presence off the coast will, I hope, conclude the affair with the Royalists. The only refuge for the Spaniards is Puerto Cabello.—I am about enforcing a rigid blockade with my squadron, viz. the Victoria (flag ship) 36 guns, two corvettes of 24 guns, and various others of less caliber independent of smaller vessels. In a few days I shall be on the coast."

Extract from a despatch from admiral Brion to the commandant at St. Thomas, dated 1st June.

"Being in these seas with the greater part of my squadron, I agreeably to order inform your government that the ports of Cumana, Laguaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaybo, &c. in the possession of the Royalists, are declared in a state of blockade, so that your excellency may give notice of the same to the merchants of your island."

"One Hodgson has armed and fitted out privateers without any authority from the Venezuelan government: I therefore declare him a pirate; and as it would be very desirous that he should be apprehended, I shall give directions to

my cruisers to intercept him. I communicate this information, wishing to preserve harmony with the different governments in amity with the Independents of South America."

JUNE 20.—The brigantine Mexican Congress, of 12 guns, captain Parker, having on board commodore Auty, came to anchor off Frank's Key yesterday forenoon, when captain P. came ashore to request permission of the governor and admiral to come into port for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and water.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 27, 1818.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

(Per the Thomas Tenant.)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED "Gibraltar, June 3."

"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save only that the poor Dons are so harassed by the 'vile rebels,' the privateers, that even the little coasting trade between this and Cadiz, only sixty miles in extent, is cut up. All trade of value between these two ports is carried on either under the American or English flag. Four privateers have literally blockaded the port of Cadiz for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls! And the Russian fleet in port! Our elegant ship the Franklin, captain Ballard, has just anchored in this bay, 8 days from Leghorn. No news by her. The Peacock sailed with her, and will be in the course of the day. The others remain aloft."

Captain Herbert informs that the Peacock had arrived before he sailed.

BONAPARTE AND MARIA LOUISA.

By a French officer arrived last week from Genoa, per brig Joseph S. Lewis, captain Nesmos, we hear that colonel Pionthouski, the same who followed Bonaparte to St. Helena, and was compelled by the British to return to England, and from thence went to Italy, was arrested at Genoa, and put in the tower, where he was detained a prisoner for one month, from whence he was removed to the fortress of Alexandria, where he is treated with all the respect due to his rank.

The Genoa newspapers have announced that it was reported colonel P. had been arrested on account of despatches from Bonaparte to the ex-empress Maria Louisa having been found upon him.

There is now only one Bank in France;—it is proposed to establish another at Bordeaux.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The arrival of major Moodie, on Saturday, with despatches for lord Bathurst, from sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East-Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among Bonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested, and examined, and conducted home to England, in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants.—However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the captain of which might be inclined, for a bribe or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as to induce sir Hudson Lowe to declare to the government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city, that major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East-Indiamen. (Courier.)

BALTIMORE, August 4.

UNFORTUNATE EVENT.

We regret to state, that about two o'clock this morning, the elegant Steam Boat *Surprise*, commanded by captain Spencer, and owned by Messrs. George Stiles and Son, was discovered to be on fire, and was almost entirely consumed before the assistance of the firemen in arresting its ravages could be rendered effectual. It commenced near the fore-castle, some distance from the machinery, where there had been no fire or any combustible matter.—It is strongly suspected to have been the work of some malicious incendiary.

The *Surprise* arrived about eight o'clock last evening, from Annapolis, and as usual every thing on board was properly secured, and remained safe when the captain left her. We sincerely regret to state further, that the loss of the owners is estimated to be at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

NASHVILLE, August 11.

The first day of the sale of land at St. Louis, out of nearly three hundred quarter sections offered for sale, only one was bid for. This apathy is accounted for from the commencing the sale with the poorest district in the Mississippi territory, and out of it reserving from sale, every

tract where a preference of claim was set up by an individual. At Howard court-house there is expected to be no sale in September. Colonel Wadsworth refused to serve as register—the president has since appointed a Mr. Carrol of Maryland, his successor, but as he cannot reach there in time to prepare for the September sales, it is expected there will be none until November.

The convention for forming a state constitution in the Illinois territory is in session—Judge Thomas is president. A committee is now drafting the constitution. It is said a kind of trial of the strength of parties has determined the question against admitting slavery in any shape—21 to 12.

MADRID, (SPAIN), MAY 27.

The royal decree for opening free ports in Spain, and which has occasioned so much speculation, has been suspended.

The greatest activity exists in all the arsenals for the equipment of the troops destined on the expedition now fitting at Cadiz; but no time has yet been fixed on for their embarkation.—They are expected to sail in all June. We remark with pleasure, that a great number of officers who distinguished themselves in the war for the extinction of the French, have requested leave to be employed in this expedition, the most formidable which has sailed from our ports for many years.

INTERESTING NEWS OF THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

From the Democratic Press.

Mr. Bixns—I send you for publication, some extracts from a manifesto, which has been published by the French officers who have lately established themselves on Trinity river, in the province of Texas. It would seem from the tenor of the principles announced, that they have taken possession as sovereigns, with intention of erecting an independent power. They have constituted a military form of government, and declare it as their intention to justify their occupancy of the territory by arms. It will be recollected, that many of these were the persons to whom congress granted a tract of land in the Alabama territory, on terms so very favorable. They have sold out their titles to speculators, and with the proceeds have been enabled to possess themselves, without leave or license, of the tract they now occupy. The United States claim the province of Texas to the Rio del Norte under the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. The new colony is consequently included in our territorial jurisdiction, and their proceedings are in hostility to our laws.

Champ D'Azile, Province of Texas, May 11th, 1818.

Re-united by a series of the same calamities which have torn us from our homes, and scattered us suddenly in different countries, we have resolved to seek an asylum, where we may be able to recall our misfortunes, that we may draw from them useful lessons.

A vast country presents itself to us: a country abandoned by civilized man, where are only to be seen some points occupied or traversed by Indian tribes, who, content with the chase, leave without cultivation a territory as fertile as extended. In the adversity of which we boast, far from its humbling our spirit, we exercise the first right granted to man, by the author of nature, in establishing ourselves on this land to fertilize it by our labors, and to demand from it the products it never refuses to perseverance.

We attack no one; we have no hostile intentions. We seek peace and friendship with all who surround us; and we will be grateful for the kindness which will be extended to us. We will respect the religion, the laws, the manners and the usages of civilized nations. We will respect the independence, the customs, the mode of life of the Indian nations, whom we will not restrain either in their hunting, or in any other point of existence.

We will maintain with all those, to whom it will be expedient, social relations and good neighborhood, as well as commercial pursuits.

Our deportment will be peaceful, active and laborious; we will be useful to the extent of our power, and will render good for good.

But, if it be possible, that our situation be not respected, and that persecution may follow us to the deserts where we have sought a retreat, we ask it of all reasonable men, what defence would have been ever more legitimate than ours? It will be that of the most entire devotion. Our resolution is taken beforehand. We have arms.—The care of our preservation has imposed it on us, to furnish ourselves with them, as men in our situation always have done. The land on which we have placed ourselves will behold us prosper, or bravely die. There we will live honorably and free, or will find our tomb; and just men will grant a testimony of esteem to our memory. But, we have a right to look for a more happy result; and our first care ought to be, to merit the general assent, in tracing the simple regulations, which will be a guarantee of our dispositions.

We will name the place where our colony is situated—Champ D'Azile.

This denomination, in recalling to us our reverses, will also recall the necessity of fixing our destiny; of setting up anew our household gods; in a word, of creating a new country.

The colony, essentially agricultural and commercial, will be military for its preservation.

It will be divided into cohorts: Each cohort will have a chief, who will be required to keep a register of the persons who compose it, and to preserve it in order.

A general register, formed from that of the cohorts, will be kept by the direction of the colony.

The cohorts will be collected in the same place, that they may be the better protected from insult, and that each one may live tranquilly under the protection of all.

A colonial code shall forthwith be made, to guarantee safety and property; to prevent and to repress wrongs; to secure the peace of just men; also to curb the evil intentions of the wicked.

From the same.

Mr. Bixns—It is stated in your paper of the 23d instant, that certain French officers who have established themselves in the province of Texas, were those French to whom congress granted a tract of land in the Alabama. This is a mistake; the association to whom congress made the grant have proceeded according to their original intention, and have already made considerable progress in the survey and improvement of the lands for which they feel grateful to the enlightened and humane legislators of America.

General Le Febvre Desnoettes, like another Cincinnatus, is now in the Alabama cultivating his farm, beloved and respected by every one in the country: many other Frenchmen of eminence are also his companions there, contented and happy. It is also a mistake that the French officers of Texas had any concern in the Alabama colony, and which they are said to have sold out to speculators, and with the proceeds were enabled to transport themselves to the Spanish territories. The fact is that a considerable number of French officers long ago had determined to get a footing in the Spanish dominions, and last winter many of them when in Philadelphia, in order to conceal their scheme, gave out that they were going to the Alabama.—This circumstance has misled your correspondent in his notice of the Alabama settlement. A regard for justice induces me to request your insertion of the foregoing remarks in your useful paper.

B.

[I certainly have every disposition to do justice; indeed my prejudices and feelings incline me to the side of the emigrant French officers. This must be obvious to every reader of my paper. I owe it however to truth to say that I know that many of the French officers now in Texas, did get and did sell Alabama lands. I also know, that general Charles L'Allendard, who is the principal person, the military and civil governor at Texas, was Chairman of the Committee of French Emigrants in this city, who were the agents of the emigrants who procured from congress the grant of lands in Alabama.—Editor Dem. Press.]

WILMINGTON, (Del.) July 8.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN

The name of Hamilton Rowan is familiar to every man conversant with the history and misfortunes of Ireland, during the last thirty years. By the citizens of Wilmington he is remembered with particular regard and respect, founded in an intimate acquaintance with his character, during several years in their Borough, while an exile from his country. It is about eighteen years since this gentleman left Wilmington to return to Europe.—The regret of his friends here, at this unavoidable separation, has been frequently relieved by letters from him, breathing the affections of a virtuous and uncorrupted heart, towards them and this country, whose institutions and political career, are the constant objects of his esteem and approbation. A citizen of this place (who is a native of Ireland) after an absence of more than twenty years, visited his country during the last winter and spring, and called upon Mr. Rowan at his house in Leinster-street, Dublin, where he was welcomed with the genuine hospitality of Ireland. He found him unaltered, except by the hand of time—firm in the principles which had marked his life, and still retaining a lively recollection of his friends in this vicinity, to whom he charged him with letters, accompanied by testimonies of his affection.

Mr. Rowan's circumstances are very affluent; his income is large, and his establishments in Dublin, and at Killala Castle, in Mayo, display all the refinements of European splendor: He takes no part in the public transactions of Ireland: Although sensibly alive to its miseries, which the lapse of years has greatly aggravated, he feels that his efforts would be inadequate to relieve them, and seeks in domestic occupations and scientific pursuits, those gratifications which are congenial to his inclinations and period of life. Our informant adds, that Ireland presents a scene of general misery and oppression; time, instead of healing its misfortunes, only witness their accumulation; and the general wish of its people appears to be, to precipitate themselves from its shores, and seek an asylum in the United States.

Del. Watchman.

THE POMP OF WAR.

The reader may form some idea of the 'Pomp of War' in India, and the amount of what are called the followers of the army by the following extract of a letter from a British officer, written on the 27th, Oct. 1817.—*Cot. Cent.*

"The whole of the army now on the field, consists of 10 divisions, each of about 10,000 men. We are advancing from the three Presidencies towards the same point, with the finest army ever perhaps heard of in India. The Governor General is with our division, which is about 13,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers of this division alone amount to 67,000. For the carriage of the baggage of our regiment, we have 40 elephants and 40 camels; every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. Of us there are 37 officers present, among whom there are 810 servants; every horse in the regiment has two attendants, one as a groom, the other to provide grass; these alone amount to 1400, besides 120

for the mess, and 900 for the bazar to supply the provisions; and all, for our regiment alone, about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c.

"The Marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style; he has 150 elephants and 400 camels, besides state elephants splendidly accoutered, having superb solid silver howdahs or castles on their backs. There are now actually 36 *Rajahs* and Independent Chieftains, of various ranks, on their way to pay their respects to the Marquis. Some of them indeed are already in camp. The Governor General, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the Great Mogul was."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington City, August 8, 1818.

"The great dearth of news in the metropolis, renders any communication at this time, quite uninteresting. The President, and Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, being all absent from the seat of government, we have no cabinet councils, nor any topics of conversation upon public affairs, beyond what you see in the newspapers; and indeed our editors, for want of other matter, are loading their papers with the most trifling incidents, which weary the patience of an American while he reads them. The passage of a member of congress through a distant town, or his arrival at this city on private business, or pleasure; the visit of a minister plenipotentiary to the Vice-President, or on board a vessel of war; the fashions of Europe; the new titles conferred by monarchs; and the various excursions of military officers, both in Europe and America, are the *sublime* subjects with which we are entertained; and if we are sometimes refreshed with good news from the Patriots of South America, such mysterious silence prevails among the members and admirers of court, that it is difficult to ascertain whether they are regarded as brothers, entitled to our sympathies—or viewed with an eye of jealousy, as our future rivals. Public sentiment, however, will never be silent, when the name of liberty is sounded; and that sacred cause, whether in Europe or America, will always be regarded in this country, as the common cause of man. Among those, even in this place, who retain the spirit of independence entire, 'unwaved by influence and unbribed by gain,' there are evident marks of joy, at the recent intelligence received from that struggling people. The favorable accounts said to be given by Messrs. Rodney and Graham; the recent victories gained by the Patriots; and, above all, the disinterested devotion which is manifested to the common cause, evincing a spirit which no earthly power can conquer, inspire a general confidence, that Spanish America is destined to be free. The flame kindled in the north has illuminated the south; and another great empire will arise on this continent, the envy of tyrants, the repose of virtue, the asylum of the oppressed. If our government, which as yet appears to be waiting in suspense, shall remain tardy in the recognition of their independence, the public voice will no doubt soon prevail, and cause itself to be re-echoed through the public servants."

"The taking of Pensacola has caused a little agitation in this place; and many have undoubtedly been waiting, with anxious solicitude, to learn the mind of the executive upon the subject, that they might know whether to approve or condemn the act. But if the more cautious have held themselves in reserve; others have, by an ungovernable impetuosity, broke out in strains of censure upon general Jackson, which now, if too proud to retract, they are not ready to repeat, but very willing to forget. The general sentiment has, unquestionably, approved the conduct of general Jackson on that occasion, and would have supported the executive in the measure, had not only West Florida, but all the peninsula, been taken and retained, in retaliation for Spanish spoliation. But that point is abandoned; and with it, I believe, all idea of war with Spain for the present. Such a war may ultimately prove a wise measure with the administration.

"Never, since the close of the revolutionary war, has there been a more perfect political calm, than appears to prevail here at this time. All parties appear to consider Mr. Monroe, as either belonging to their own, or to no party. Whether any real change of sentiment has taken place with those, who, but four years since, were rejoicing in the event which gave our enemies the opportunity of uniting all their force against us, and endeavoring by every possible means to divide and distract the nation, when contending for the maintenance of its independence—or whether the leaders of faction deem it advisable to amalgamate, in order to share the honors and fishes—or whether there is a real change in the principles of the administration, which has not yet become apparent to the mass of the people, time must determine. Harmony is delightful, if not purchased at too dear a rate; and while the fond hope is indulged, that great benefit will arise from the present union of parties, a fear has been expressed, that a sufficiency of the old leaven remains, to leaven, in time, the whole lump."

ELECTION RESULT.

The non-electionists in this state have gained one member in the senate, and a few in the house. A majority of eight or ten in the popular branch of the legislature, are however still in favor of a new election of governor; and a large majority of the people are on the same side of the question.

We admit with the Argus, that many very good republicans have been conscientiously opposed to the measure which has been desired by Kentucky for the last twelve months; but we can see no peculiar reason at this time for tendering to them the right hand of fellowship, when it has never been withheld from them. Those in favor of a new election, have known and repeatedly said, that all the federalists were hostile to it; they have justly denounced the *blue light* leaders of that party as *enemies to the rights of the people*; they believe too that some *professed* republicans have, in the progress of the discussion of this subject, become apostates to some of the best principles which have always distinguished our party; but the greater number of that part of the republicans opposed to a new election, have never been proscribed; they have never had any right to suppose that they were discarded from the republican ranks; and, therefore, to offer them now the hand of political fellowship, would be an admission that we had injured them, and a departure from that self-respect which ought always to mark the conduct of men conscious of the rectitude of the principles which govern them, and of the correctness of their course.

As for the real enemies of popular rights, the Boston stamp federalists, who surround and control the two or three presses in Kentucky devoted to the abuse of republicanism; we never wish to hold political fellowship with them.—Their touch would contaminate; political communion with them would undermine and destroy.

Canadian History of the War.

A late number of the New York Evening Post contains a short notice of a Canadian publication under the following title:—

"The military and naval operations in the Canadas, during the late war with the United States, including, also, the political history of Lower Canada, during the administration of Sir James Craig and Sir George Prevost, from the year 1807 until the year 1815. by Robert Christie, Esq."

This historian in the genuine spirit of an Englishman, totally omits to mention the defeat of Proctor at Sandusky, by colonel Croghan, one of the most gallant actions of the war; and what is still more surprising, passes by without one word of notice, the memorable battle of Lake Champlain. The editor of the Post takes fire at these unwarrantable omissions, without, we think, very good cause. After the publication of James's account of the naval actions of the war, and the liberal patronage which that publication received from the admiralty, the trifling suppression of two or three mortifying defeats, which could not be accounted for by the ordinary excuses, made to save the overwhelming pride of Englishmen, ought not to excite much admiration.

But our present business is less with the English author, than the American commentator. The Post has always been considered as holding up the standard of federal orthodoxy. The following remark by the editor, affords a subject for many reflections:—

"He discovers throughout, a hostile temper towards the United States, which often vents itself in illiberal sarcasm and ill-natured language.—Having occasion to speak of the federal party, he does not scruple, in forgetfulness of what was due to decorum, and to himself as a gentleman, to use the opprobrious terms, *FEDERAL FICTION*—It might have occurred to a man as well informed as he, that if that faction had approved of the war, and could conscientiously have lent their cordial heart and hand to carry it on, his boasted Canadas would hardly have opposed an effectual barrier to our arms: we had only to have marched to their shore, and they would have been ours. Whether this is sober truth or only a ridiculous gasconade, time, perhaps, will show."

The perusal of this paragraph, certainly gave us no little pleasure. It shows us in what estimation traitors are held, even by those who profit by the treason, when their services are no longer wanted. During the war the British complimented the federalists, by copying into their official documents the grossest calumnies of that faction. But the war is over. Their services are no longer wanted, and they are now treated with that supercilious contempt which their mean and servile complaisance to the common enemy, and their rancorous hostility to their own country merit; even from Englishmen. They have irrecoverably lost the confidence of Americans, and have gained in exchange only the bitter taunts and biting jeers of their old friends. After serving the English so long with such exemplary fidelity, it is no wonder that the Post complains of such treatment.

It is amusing to observe how faithfully this file leader of the party preserves his hypocritical cant, and perseveres in ascribing the turbulent and factious violence of the federalists to conscience, when even the common enemy lays aside all disguise, and calls his own friends a *faction*. It was conscience we suppose that induced the federalists to enter into a conspiracy with the British in Canada, to reduce our government to bankruptcy; to engage in combinations to oppose and obstruct enlistments; to denounce all who either lent money to the government, or gave their bleeding country any voluntary aid, as murderers, and invoke upon them the vengeance of heaven; it was conscience without doubt, that influenced them to aid the enemy in supplies of provisions and giving information.—The Connecticut blue lights, were shining proofs of the tender consciences of federalists, and not less so the Hartford

Convention, and the federal intrigues, with Lord Liverpool's acknowledged agent and authorized spy, Henry. After so many illustrations, who can doubt the pure conscience of federalism?

One remark further. The Post here admits that it was the treasonable and factious opposition of the federalists, to copy the language of their Canadian friends, or according to the Post, the *conscience* of the party that prevented the conquest of Canada. This has often been admitted by the federal party. Taking it to be true just as stated, what ought to be the feelings of the American people toward that party? Are they entitled to confidence? Shall we receive them after they have become the ridicule and contempt of their old masters? Had all the projects of that faction, during the war been successful, it is difficult to say what would have been the present condition of the United States. One thing is certain, we should have bitter cause to rue the *conscience* of federalism. But the good fortune of the American people prevailed, or rather a good providence defeated the designs both of their internal and external foes; and the servile instruments of a foreign enemy have met the contempt which their conduct merited on both sides of the water.

The faction have now found that *honesty is the best policy*. The Post intimates in pretty intelligible terms, that after such marked ingratitude on the part of the English, the federalists feel their conscience more at ease on the subject of a British war. It is surprising what light a little contempt has thrown on these difficult questions of casuistry. What a relief it must be to the conscience of federalists, to find that they can lend their aid to the country, when at war with *the bulwark of our religion*, and that without being subject to the crime of murder or sacrilege; and what a pity that Governor Strong, our own *Massachusetts Washington*, had not made this discovery five or six years sooner. Then this flower of modern chivalry would not have restrained his impatient valor behind the banks of the Connecticut. Then we suppose in imitation of a *back-woods* governor, he would have flown on the wings of the wind to the post of honor and danger.—Unfortunately as the case is, prudence is the only qualification that shone pre-eminent in the military character of this renowned chivalier during a three years war, in which one third of his territory became a cheap and bloodless conquest of the enemy.

FEDERAL IMPROVIDENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

More than a million of Money lost to the state of Massachusetts.—We hope the people of Massachusetts will not lose sight of the important fact, that since the administration of the government of this state by the federalists, they have sold funded debt, bank stock, &c. belonging to the state, and handed over to them by the republicans, to the amount of UPWARDS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!—Property on which, during the administration of governor Gerry, the state received a yearly interest of more than eighty thousand dollars! In addition to this immense loss of property, our loss of character, both in our own country and Europe, (occasioned by the supremacy of federalism) has been equally great. It is to be hoped the people of Massachusetts are now fully convinced of the folly of having deprived the republicans of the government, and bestowed it upon their opponents, as the consequences have been so disastrous. There is no way to regain either our property or character, but by restoring the state to republican councils. The republicans left the state rich and respectable; the federalists have injured its reputation, and reduced it to poverty. Let the people say to the republicans, *"well done, good and faithful servants,"* and let them restore to their stewardship those who so well deserve it.

Mr. Eustis, the late Minister to Holland, with his family, has arrived in this town. His return is a welcome acquisition to the republican party in this state. The times, we hope, are soon to arrive, when this party will be as firmly established here, as it now is in Connecticut.

LITERARY.

A Baltimore paper mentions, that GEORGE WATKINSON, Esq. librarian of the United States' library, has acknowledged himself the author of *"Letters from Washington, by a Foreigner,"* originally published in the National Register.—The author of the Letters intends to re-publish them in a small volume.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Montague Packet, which arrived this morning from Falmouth, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 10th of June, inclusive, and the General Shipping and Commercial lists to the 8th.

The British Parliament was dissolved on the 10th, and orders were issued for the election of a new parliament.

On the 9th of June, a Bill was passed for suspending the operation of the Act of the Scots Parliament of 1695, and other acts relative to the naturalization of Aliens.

The papers contain official despatches from India, by which it appears, that hostilities have terminated in that quarter. Holker's army was so completely broken at Maheldipoor, and so closely pursued, by Sir John Malcolm, that no alternative was left to him, but to follow the example of Scindiah, by subscribing such a treaty as the conquerors thought fit to dictate.

Price of Stocks on the 10th of June, 3 per cent. red. 78 5-8 3-4—4 per cents 96 7-8—Cons. for Acct. 79 3-4 5-8—Omnium 5-8 premium.

London, (Wednesday afternoon) June 10.

To-day, at 2 o'clock, the Prince Regent proceeded in state from Charlton house to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being summoned, his royal highness gave his sanction to several public and one private bill, and delivered a speech from the throne, in which he intimated a design of forthwith dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another. When his Royal highness had concluded, the Lord Chancellor declared this Parliament dissolved.

The Queen.—The account of her majesty yesterday was—"The Queen has had but an indifferent night, but was much better yesterday."

An article under the Glasgow head of the 1st of May, states that the American Consul, at Havre, after notifying that Messrs. Gallatin and Eustis, the commissioners sent to France, for the purpose of negotiating a Commercial Treaty, had failed in obtaining their object, addressed a letter, dated Havre, 1st December, to the President and members of the Chamber of Commerce stating the serious charges that exist as to the duties on American ships and cargoes in France. He concludes thus:—"It must be obvious to you that there are just grounds for dissatisfaction, and that they will, when known, tend greatly to injure the commerce of this place with the United States." The chamber of Commerce gave no reply whatever; there was in consequence a public meeting held, at which the merchants passed several violent resolutions reflecting on the French government, and the great exactions imposed on the trade of America.

DIED.

On Friday, the 31st ult. at Frederick county, Va. on a visit for his health, ROBERT POSE, Esq. of Washington city, Chief Clerk in the office of Internal Revenue, in the 30th year of his age.

At the Blue Lick, JAMES HUGHES, Esq. of Frankfort.

In Russia, Field Marshal Prince BAREILLY DE TOLLE.

Lexington Theatre.

THE Manager respectfully announces the opening of the Theatre for a short season, which will take place as soon as the reinforcement, under the escort of Mr. Alexander, arrives. He begs leave to assure the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that the house will continue to be conducted with that strict attention which heretofore has obtained the distinguished patronage of his friends and the suffrage of a candid public. A selection of new DIAMAS of approved worth, of moral and political tendency, are in his contemplation, and which will be supported by performers of excellent capacities. Neither expense nor pains will be spared to lift the Drama from the chilling obscurity of a barbarous epoch, and to place it on the pinnacle of national respect, worthy of a free, unprejudiced people, whose labors to enlighten and cultivate the field of science, are so eminently conspicuous.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1818-22

AUCTION.

To-morrow, August 22,

At Shreve & Co's Auction Rooms,

At 10 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hard Ware,

Saddlery, Watches, &c.

SHREVE & COB.

Aucts & Commrs. March 16.

Lexington, August 21, 1818.

Attention, Military Officers!

H. FLEISCHER,

CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND JORDAN'S ROW,

Has just received a select assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SWORDS, EPAULETTES, PLUMES, SHK

SASHES, SWORD BELTS, LACE, &C.

&c. &c. which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Lexington, Aug. 21-22

Sales at Auction.

THE subscriber wishing to sell his FARM on the Hickman road, five miles S. W. of Lexington, and being applied to by several persons for small parts of it, has concluded to divide the 177 acres into FIVE LOTS of different sizes, all of which will be conveniently situated for small farms or gardens, having water and wood on each lot, and houses on all but one. Those wishing small country seats, farmers, mechanics and gardeners, will find their interest to attend the sale at public auction, on the premises, (being the place now occupied by Mr. John Faver) on Thursday, the 3d day of SEPTEMBER next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when a plot of the whole will be shown. One-half the purchase money may be paid down: a credit of twelve months will be given for the balance, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security: or 10 per cent. will be allowed for prompt payment in lieu of the credit. Possession will be given on all the lots on the first day of January next, except lot No. 2, which will be on the first day of March next.

SAUEL AYRES.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1818-22

Sugar for Sale.

THE Subscribers have Thirty or Forty Barrels NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, of a good quality, which they offer for sale at eighteen cents per pound, by the barrel.

ANDERSON & MORROW.

August 21—22

A Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education wishes to take charge of a School, or engage as Tutor in a private family. Having taught the Greek and Latin languages for several years, he would prefer a situation in which instruction in them alone should be required. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Apply at this office.

Lexington, Aug. 18-31

The members of the Murray

Lodge No. 25,

ARE requested to be punctual in their attendance at a Call Meeting, to be held THIS EVENING, at their Lodge Room, at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Senior Warden and Master Protien.

RICHARD HAWES, Jr. Sec. M. L.

August 21—22

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Tea, coffee, chocolate, Loaf, lump and brown sugars, Spices of every description, Raisins, figs, peaches and rice, Mustard, Scotch rappee and mockabau snuffs, Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle, Claret wine, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits, French and peach brandy, and whiskey, Spanish and common cigars, Tobacco, also M'Que's do, Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings, Codfish, by the barrel. Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

July 17-18

SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats *Eliza* and *Gov. Shelby*, ARE NOW RECEIVING, By the steam boat *Vesuvius* and barge *Independence*,

FIFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR 20 bbls. ditto ditto 5 boxes HERRING 40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE 5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS 15 bbls. MOLASSES 4 boxes BRIMSTONE 9 boxes TIN PLATES 5 bags ALSPICE 8 bags PEPPER 6 qr. casks London Port. Tengeriffe WINE 200 lbs. LOGWOOD 20 half bbls. MACKAREL 20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING 25 boxes RAISINS, first quality 25 boxes best CLARET WINE. All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only. Lexington, June 19, 1818-19

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market. Lexington, July 10, 1818-19

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE ON HAND, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE. Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Feb. 21-18

HUBB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CORN MEAL & BRAN, FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Almonds, Spanish and Lemon Cigars, Chewing Tobacco & A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-19

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchett,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Water streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

AMONG WHICH ARE Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15-18

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23-18

William W. Howell & Co.

No 167 Market street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received by the Ships *Jane*, *Di-* do and *Hibernia*, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of Cutlery, Brass Wares, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c.

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or the usual credit.

July 11, 1818

LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA,

A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS.

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10-18

GROCERIES.

Smith and Todd,

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby,

A fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE,

WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29-18

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

HAVE removed from Short street, to the large and convenient store, corner of Main and Third streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, where they have on hand a general assortment of

Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS, Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818-19

OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS,

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.

THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

THE FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactorily.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818-19

N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO.

have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill, a constant supply of these articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.

Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-19

J. P. Schatzell

HAVING occasion to be absent from home for two months, has committed his business to the management of Mr. ISAAC BELL, at his house on Main street, to whom his friends are referred during his absence.

Lexington, July 10, 1818-19

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE IN STORE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WRITING PAPER,

Of different qualities, which they will sell on liberal terms, both as to price and payment.

Having made arrangement with a Paper Manufacturer, will have constantly on hand a supply of the above articles, together with

Printing Paper, Bonnet and Book Boards.

Orders from a distance will be punctually complied with.

June 26-18

PIANOS.

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE for Sale, Superior PIANOS, entirely new, built by Evenden from London.

1 Second hand do. built by Longman & Broderick, of London.

1 Superior Grecian SOFA; 1 elegant SIDE-BOARD

2 very neat SIDEBOARDS; Marble WASH-STANDS

4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, by the cask

SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

July 24-18

C. CONNELL & CO.

Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets, HAVE FOR SALE,

30 BBLs. MACKAREL, superior quality 15 BOXES DRY CODFISH

30 BBLs. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, Wholesale and Retail.

RAISINS, by the Pound or Box

A few barrels Superior FLOUR

COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.

15 bbls. PEACOCK NUTS

SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or otherwise

30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in Bottles.

An assortment of LIQUORS AND SPIRITS, Imported and Domestic.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash.

Lex. June 19-18

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

A CABINET maker by trade, left Monmouthshire, England, for America, about two years since. A person lately from England has business of importance with him, and if he is in the State of Ohio, or any of the neighboring states, and will give information of the place of his residence to general John S. Gano, Cincinnati, Benjamin Stout, Lexington, or captain William Hubbell, Georgetown, Ky. he will confer a particular favor on a friend.

P. S. The Editors of papers in the United States, by inserting the above will confer a favor on an anxious friend just across the Atlantic.

August 14-18

ALLUVION MILLS

AND BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity.

Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6

Fine do do do 5 25

Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50

Shorts, per bushel, 0 17

Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2

Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

April 3-18



JOHN BRYAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accoutrement Makers,

GRATEFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their unremitted attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering ample satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Neoplon, Wellington, Nelson, Bradon, Portsmouth, collar and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bar; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valises; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters; Cartouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use. Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those states, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for.

June 5-18

BRYAN'S

Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL.

As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use. Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those states, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for.

June 5-18

GEO. TROTTER & SON.

HAVE just received and are now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Cash.

Included in the assortment are Canton Grapes, Irish Linens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, Monroe Shoes & Bootes for Ladies, Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions, And a complete assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA.

Lex. July 24-18

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

April 10-18

N. Porter & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANESE TIN WARE,

HAVE on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of articles in their line, together with a regular supply of assorted PEWTER WARE, from their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants and others who have been in the habit of going east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call—Also,

For sale, a few ROGERS'S PATENT BALANCES, with a variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Upper street, between Main and Water streets.

Lexington, June 19, 1818-19

Ginseng, Bear and Otter SKINS WANTED.

THE highest price will be paid in Cash, for Ginseng, Bear and Otter Skins. Apply to

S. & G. TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, August 7-18

Wanted to Hire, A BLACK WOMAN,

CAPABLE of doing common kitchen work. A generous price will be paid for one free of incumbrance. Apply to A. Saunders, Main street, Lexington.

Lexington, Aug. 14-18

Notice.

To be Sold on the 10th September next, At my farm, six miles east of Lexington, all my Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise Farming Utensils of all kinds.

Nine months credit will be given the purchaser for all sums above Four Dollars, by giving bond and good security; under four dollars cash in hand.

N. B. The plantation if not sold at private sale, to be sold at public. The terms of Sale made known on that day.

JOHN CAUGHEY Sen.

August 14-18

Blanks of every Description, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000

2 " of 10,000 " is 10,000

3 " of 5,000 " is 5,000

5 " of 1,000 " is 5,000

12 " of 500 " is 6,000

15 " of 100 " is 1,500

650 " of 50 " is 32,500

688 Prizes. \$100,000

1312 Blanks.

2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn No. will be entitled to \$1,000

First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000

First " " on the 6th day's " 5,000

First " " on the 7th day's " 1,000

First " " on the 8th day's " 5,000

First " " on the 9th day's " 10,000

First " " on the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000.

The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars—Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the seventh.

The \$5,000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1261 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-offices in the neighborhood of which tickets may have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.

1 " of 5,000 "

2 " of 1,000 "

12 " of 500 "

15 " of 100 "

350 " of 50 "

Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.